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Benson, of Colorado Springs, who teaches every year for the month of June in the Smith County Teachers' Institute of Kansas. For the past three or four years Miss Benson has brought the subject of international peace before the members of this institute, and has supplied them with literature donated by the league and other peace societies of the country. This year Miss Benson felt that these teachers were sufficiently acquainted with the movement to organize themselves into a branch of the league. She accordingly suggested the idea to them, and they entered into the plan most cordially. A strong branch was organized, with the County Superintendent of Instruction as president. Plans are also being made to organize a branch in the State Normal School at East Radford, Virginia, and in the high school of Altoona, Pennsylvania. It is also expected that branches will be formed soon in one of the grammar schools of Pittsburgh, where the principal has expressed warm interest. The Colorado branch is planning to send the lists of history questions bearing upon the international peace movement, published last year by the New York branch of the league, to every history teacher in Colorado. Two of our State branch officers very generously rendered their services last summer to address summer schools on the peace movement, namely, Prof. John H. Vaughan, secretary of the New Mexico branch, and Mr. George W. Guy, president of the Virginia branch.

The history committee of the league held a meeting at Hotel Astor, New York, on November 10 and 11, and it was voted to hold the next meeting at the same place on December 30 and 31. The committee is working very strenuously on the course of study in history for the elementary grades, and it is expected that this will be published as a 1915 book. It will probably contain about four or five hundred pages.

The Massachusetts committee on the course in citizenship has completed its material. This will be published by Houghton, Mifflin Company as a 1914 book. The course covers the eight grades of the elementary school, and the book will contain about three hundred pages. The first grade is devoted to the home, the second to the school and playground, the third to the neighborhood, fourth to the town and State, fifth to the nation, sixth to American ideals, seventh to the United States and the world, eighth to the world family. The course thus leads the pupil into the study of international rights and obligations. He is taught to appreciate other peoples and other civilizations, and to understand the special mission of the United States in world progress.

The Peace Prize Essay Contest of the American School Peace League promises to be more far-reaching than ever this year. Last year twenty-nine States were represented in this contest, and this year we expect at least forty, and a great effort will be made to get every State. The league and the World Peace Foundation send literature to every contestant bearing upon the subject of the essays. Superintendent Cunningham, of Bozeman, secretary of the Montana branch of the league, addressed the Yellowstone Valley Teachers' Association in November, calling attention particularly to the essay contest. He has also sent the announcement of the contest to over one hundred high schools of the State.

The secretary of the league is in direct correspond-

ence with the chairmen of the peace committees of several of the State Federations of Women's Clubs, and has sent a great deal of literature for distribution among the clubs. This is one of the most effective forms of co-operation.

Taking the Armorers at Their Word.

This society has sold large numbers of the little volume referred to in this article. Mr. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, in the introduction to the book, says:

"For years the cry of inventors of deadly war implements has been, This will make war impossible! War has been made impossible successively by gunpowder, armor-clad battleships, machine guns, high-power rifles, submarine boats, aeroplanes, and other contrivances. Manufacturers of these engines of destruction have long been easing their consciences by this idea, while they have been coining their millions by war scares. In fact, it does not take a long memory to recall that Bertha Krupp, on her accession to the control of the great German plant, so justified the source of her income.

At last some one has had the temerity to take the armorers at their word and to carry their argument to its logical and to them disconcerting conclusion. Modern inventions have, in sober truth, made war impossible between civilized nations, says Wilhelm Lamszus, author of "The Human Slaughter-house." And his book is a vigorous attempt to clinch the process. It shows vividly what the deadly and efficient modern machinery of murder can really do when pitted against soft brain and flesh. No man with any claim to decent humanity can tolerate the thought of such wholesale slaughter and agony as a modern war would mean, if he fully understands it, says Lamszus. And if men will not fight war is impossible. That is the final answer to militant governments and vested interests of armament. So effective and business-like is Lamszus' process that the German government suppressed his book, fearing the very result he set out to produce. But nevertheless 100,000 copies were sold in Germany in three months, and the volume is continuing its deadly course in eight other languages.

There is one thing that will certainly be said about this book by some of its readers. It will certainly be said to exaggerate the horrors of modern war, and just as certainly that is a thing which this book does not do. It is appallingly reticent, and for every touch of horror in its pages the actual records of recent warfare could supply an obscure and blood-stained mass of detail which if it were once laid before the public would put an end to militarism in a year. It is not the opponents of militarism who are given over to "cant" and "hypocrisy" and "emotionalism." It is the supporters of militarism who on the eve of a great war go about crying for suppression of facts, censorship of the facts not only of military plans, but of human suffering. For if there is one thing that the military journalist dreads it is the sight and smell of blood. 'Let us enjoy this pleasant campaign. Let us present our readers with a little military music played upon the brass bands of the press. But for God's sake do not waft over Europe the smell of iodoform or of the slaughter-house. Man is a fighting animal; let us enjoy the fight. And—*pollice verso!*'

Unfortunately for these gentlemen, whose good taste is so impeccable that they shrink from the whole truth, man is also a fighting god. And the next thing we are going to fight is militarism. There is hardly a great commander in the history of modern warfare who has not described his own profession as "a dirty trade" and war itself as hell. The party of "bad taste" which is going to destroy militarism is not likely to reject the testimony of Wellington, Grant, and Napier in favor of the sensational journalist. This book deals chiefly with the physical and mental horrors of war. It presents just one side of the case; but it must not be forgotten that there are vast battalions of logic and common sense on the same side. From a logical point of view, a war between civilized peoples is as insane as it is foul and evil. The pacifists are fighting the noblest battle of the present day. They are not going to win without a struggle; but they will win. *And they will win because they have on their side the common good of mankind, common sense, common justice, and common truth.*"

Ah ye, down the years, behold! he rides
The lowly Christ, upon an ass;
But conquering? Ten shall heed the call,
A thousand idly watch him pass.

Oh, piteous Christ, afar he rides;
We see him, but the face is dim;
We that would leap at crash of drum
Are slow to rise and follow him.

—Percy Adams Hutchinson in *June Forum*.

Book Notices.

AMERICAN IDEALS. CHARACTER AND LIFE. By Hamilton Wright Mable. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.50 net.

Under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the well-known author and editor of the *Outlook* delivered a series of lectures on "American Ideals, Character and Life" recently in Japan, there being eleven lectures in all. Happily the lectures have been brought together within covers. We are shown in this interesting book the difficulty of understanding a foreign people and the preconceptions which make mutual understanding difficult. Two lectures deal with the history in outline of the United States, three with American literature, one with American art, two with education, while the last two discuss the Government, country, and people of the United States. The lectures are in Mr. Mable's best spirit, clear, analytical, and sympathetic, with the literary finish we have learned to expect from this author.

Pamphlets Received.

THE BOY, THE BAYONET, AND THE BIBLE. By B. McCall Barbour, 37 Chambers St., Edinburgh.

In 29 pages the author treats the text, "Every Boy a Soldier." While this topic is more alive in Great Britain and other conscript countries, this treatise will be read with interest also in the United States.

THE CLAIM OF THE NEW PACIFISM. A paper read at the Autumnal Conference of the Peace Society, Dundee, October 14, 1912. By W. Evans Darby, LL. D. London: The Peace Society, 47 New Broad St., E. C.

There are only 11 pages of this pamphlet, but each of them is vital.

MILITARY TRAINING CONSIDERED AS A PART OF GENERAL EDUCATION. By E. Adair Impey, late Principal of the Dunfermline College of Physical Training. National Peace Council, 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S. W. Price, one penny.

This is number 8 of the educational series put forth by the National Peace Council in Great Britain. There are seven pages, covering the following topics: "The objects of military training." "Military training has nothing educative to offer that cannot easily be obtained by the educational machine itself." "Where military and physical training both fall short." "The need for better-trained teachers." "A suggestion for remedy."

CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. Deuxième session: Grand-Bruxelles, 15-19 juin 1913. Organisé par l'Union des Associations Internationales. Office central: Bruxelles, 3bis, rue de la Régence.

A seven-page pamphlet, setting forth the invitation to the Congress, program, and the plan of organization.

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE, COMMISSION DES DECLARATIONS DE NEUTRALITÉ PERMANENTE. III. Deuxième Séance, Paris, 10 et 11 janvier 1913. A Projets de Conventions, Avec Commentaire Soumis à la Commission par M. le Dr. P. Munich, Rapporteur.

Thirty-four pages, dealing with such subjects as "Neutrality of States," "Program of the next Hague Conference," a program of the sessions held at the Palais du Senat in Paris, January 10-11, 1913. The resolutions appear at the end of the pamphlet.

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY FOR 1912.

Forty-six pages, giving a list of the officers, the constitution and by-laws, various reports, and a list of the members. Address: New York Peace Society, 507 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GUERRA ALLA GUERRA! Organ menile della federazione italiana per la pace e l'arbitrato. Prof. Mario Falchi, Segretario. (Torino) Torre Pellice.

A new magazine, containing numbers one and two, under date of April and May, 1913. Containing 64 pages.

FROM JUNGLEISM TO INTERNATIONALISM. By Charles E. Beals, Director of the Central West Department of the American Peace Society.

This is Mr. Beals' address delivered at the American Peace Congress at St. Louis last May. The Chicago Peace Society, 30 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A BÉKENAPRA AZ ISKOLÁKNAK, SZERKESZTETTE, ROSENBERG AUGUSTA.

This is a pamphlet of 58 pages in the interest of the celebration of peace day in the schools and churches of Austria. There is an order given by the Minister of Public Instruction, Count Albert Apponyi, and another by the Minister of Public Instruction, Count John Zichy, and addressed to the inspectors and directors of the schools and to the church authorities. The pamphlet contains valuable information, referring to the peace societies, congresses, and prizes. There are addresses and communications from various European leaders, together with a bibliography of peace literature.

TWENTIETH CENTURY QUARTERLY. Magazine series for May, 1913. Issued by the International Reform Bureau, Inc., Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, editor and publisher, 206 Penna. Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C. 32 pages.

LIGUE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE. SECTION FRANÇAISE.

This is a pamphlet of 7 pages, addressed from Paris, setting forth the necessity of a Franco-German Alliance. Starting from the fact that the existing antagonism between France and Germany is one of the principal causes of international mistrust, it sets forth clearly the reasons for bending every effort in behalf of a moral, economic, and political